THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$10 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	20 00	Three months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. THRASHER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Mobile.

MOBILE, Feb. 29, *via* CHARLOTTE, March 7.

Twenty-two steamers, and six Mississippi river transports are in the lower Bay. A large number of troops are reported on Daulphin Island and Pensacola, indicating an early attack on Mobile.

Congressional.

RICHMOND, March 7.

In the Senate the report from the Committee of Conference on the tax bill was concurred in. Yeas 12. Nays 8.

The House bill for the employment of negro troops was taken up. Mr. Hunter addressed the Senate at length, in opposition to the bill, but said he would vote for it in obedience to the instructions of the Legislature of Virginia. Mr. Graham also spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. Semmes strongly advocated the measure. Mr. Orr opposed the bill. After a speech by Mr. Barnett in favor of the bill the Senate took a recess until half past seven o'clock.

In the House General Hood's report of the operations in Tennessee was presented.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the tax bill agreed to, imposes a tax of 8 per cent on all property not exempted, and an additional tax of 1 per cent to raise the pay of the soldiers, the current expenses of the government to be paid half in Treasury notes and half in certificates of indebtedness.

The report of the Committee on the exemption bill agreed to. The bill substantially the same as the House bill.

After other business not important the House adjourned.

Public Meeting.

TALADEGA, Feb. 27, via CHARLOTTE, Mar. 7.

A great war meeting was held here to-day, the masses rising this morning.

Hon. A. W. Hill addressed an immense audience in the church, in a space of three and a half hours, which called forth the wildest enthusiasm on the part of the people. The audience was dismissed until 3½ o'clock p. m., when they were addressed in a speech of two and a half hours by Capt. Bond, with great effect. The result of this effort is that the people here are now a unit and will prosecute the war vigorously. The whole matter concluded with a grand national air by the ladies.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 7.

Northern papers of the 4th inst., including the evening edition of the Baltimore *American* received.

A letter containing a telegraphic report descriptive of the procession in Washington and Lincoln's inaugural address. The latter occupying about one third of a column.

Lincoln says "there is no occasion for an extended address. He will not venture any prediction in regard to the future. Four years ago all thoughts were anxiously directed to impending war. All dreaded, all sought to avoid it. Both parties deprecated war, but one would make war rather than that the nation should surrender, the other would accept war rather than let the nation perish, and war came."

The slave interest was somehow the cause of war, to strengthen perpetuate and extend this interest was the object for which the insurgents would rend the union even by war while the government claimed no right to do more than restrain the territorial emigration of it! Neither party expected a war of the magnitude or duration which it has already attained, in neither case was it anticipated that the cause of the conflict might cease with the enemy before the conflict itself should cease, each looked for easier triumphs and results less fundamental and as tounding. Fondly do we hope for, eventually do we pray that, this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away, yet if god wills that it continue until retribution has been visited upon slaveholders; it must be said that the judgements of the Lord are true and righteous, let us strive on to finish the work we are entered upon, let us do all which may achieve justice and a peace among ourselves and with all nations.

The papers contain nothing else of interest.

MAXIMILLIAN.

A letter from the Havana correspondent of the Herald says:

Maximillian is show to have as dangerous enemies to contend against in his professed friends as in the republicans, his open and avowed enemies. The bishops and the clergy and all their immense throng of influential retainers are endeavoring secretly to work against him on account of his confiscation of the church property, and his disposition to be tolerant in religious matters, because, as the bishops claim in an address, which they have presented to him. "Mexico is exclusively a Catholic country, and her aversion to tolerance has always been declared in the most remarkable manner."—Another source of dissatisfaction with him among all parties, and, on which in depth of bitter feeling against him, the native imperialists are said to vie with the republicans, is his introduction of foreigners into the country, a jealousy and hatred of strangers pervading all classes of Mexicans.

EMIGRANT PASSENGER STATISTICS.—The number of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign countries during the year 1864, was 221,-535, as appears from a communication from the Secretary of State. Of these, 199,690 landed at New York; Massachusetts received 8,955; Pennsylvania, 4,467; California, 3,185; Maryland, 2,960; Maine, 1,373; New Jersey, 321; Oregon, 307; Florida, 199; Rhode Island, 54; New Hampshire, 16. But three persons died on the voyage.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1865. [No. 271.

THE DEAD.

The stars that disappear at morn,
O, think not they are fled—
They are not lost they are not gone,
But, amid the glory shed
Around them by the source of light,
They shine more sweetly than at night;
It is the night that's dead.

And thus the loved who disappear
Pass not, perchance, away;
But walk in light so sweet and clear,
It blands us with its ray,
On this, to us, benighted clod,
The glory of Almighty God
Embosoms them in day.

Perchance they follow; fair as dreams,
The rosy morning's flight,
More immaterial than his beams,
And lighter than his light,
They set upon the azure day,
They float on twilight's downy gray,
And on the clouds at night.

O, deep and wondrous heart of man!
Strange fount of joy and woe;
In this sad life no eye may scan
Thy current's ebb and flow;
But in the glorious world to come,
The voice of discord shall be dumb,
And thou thyself shalt know.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE
AUCTION SALE,
BY TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Of Foreign Goods and Furniture,
On Wednesday, 15th inst., at 11 o'clock.

THE ENTIRE LOT OF COLLIE & CO'S FURNITURE, consisting of Parlor, Dining Room and Office Furniture, Beds, Mattresses, Blankets, Linen and Cotton Sheets, Towels, Napkins, Glass Crockery Ware, &c., &c.

ALSO,

1 case superior Envelopes, (Letter and Official.)
1 case Agate Buttons, 212 g gross.
1 case Hair Brushes, 11 doz.
1 case Lead Pencils, 150 gross,
1 case Leather Leaf Lard, 636 pr.
1 case Suspender Buttons, 103 g. gross.
1 case S. Bone Buttons, 83 g. gross.
1 case H. Saw Files, 137 doz.
72 kegs White Lead.
1 bale bagging Twine.
16 cases Tumblers, 617 doz.
2 cases Com. Note Paper.
2 cases Clark's Spool Cotton.
1 case Mohair Lusters for Ladies' Dresses.
13 Marble Pattern Toilet Setts Crockery
12 extra Soap Stands.
12 extra Tooth B. Stands.
12 White Granite Coffee Pots.
12 " " Tea Pots.
12 " " Sugar Dishes.
12 " " Cream Pots.
80 " " Dishes (asst.)
50 setts " Cups and Saucers.
102 Chambers.
263 Bowls, (asst.)
25 pieces Heavy Dundee Bagging.
25 coils Manilla Rope.
1 case Ladies' Gaiters.
1 case Gents' Cavalry Boots.
3 cases Box Coffee Mills.
1 case English Axes.
4 cases French Brandy.
1 beautiful Young Stallion, "Black Prince," perfectly kind and gentle under saddle and in harness.

We invite the attention of dealers to the above sale, as it is an important one.

TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
March 6. 268—td.

SHEET TIN.

WE HAVE A CONSIGNMENT OF 40 BOXES SHEET Tin for sale privately.
CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Com. Merchants and Auct'rs.
March 8. 270—3t.

B. F. GRADY,
EXCHANGE BROKER,
(LATE OF WILMINGTON, N. C.)
RALEIGH, N. C.

DEALER IN STOCKS AND BONDS, STERLING EXchange, Bank Notes, Gold and Silver Coin, &c. Office in the store of L. E. Heartt, Esq., No. 13, Fayetteville street. Heartt & Iredell's old stand.
March 6. 268—d4t.*

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 30th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 10 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
February 25, 1865. 268—tf.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayettevillee.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr, F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be wel hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 168—tf.

Confederate States Depository,
RALEIGH, N. C March 2, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT FOR THE PRESent the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

C. B. HARRISON,
270—6t. Depository.

Office Chief Q. M., District of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 7th, 1865.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY. FIFTY NEGRO TEAMSTERS. Apply at this office.
H. R. HOOPER, Maj. and Ch'f. Q. M.,
District of N. C.
Raleigh, N. C., March 8th, 1865. 270-7t.

NOTICE.

BY ORDER OF THE COUNTY COURT OF RANDOLPH I will sell at the Court House door in the town of Ashboro on Tuesday, the 28th inst., Twenty Thousand Dollars of County Bonds, ten years to run, payable in good and lawful money, interest payable semi-annually in such money as will pay public taxes.

J. M. WORTH,
County Trustee.
March 8. 48—wtd.

AXES, SHOVELS, PLOWS, &c.

5 DOZEN LONG HANDLED SHOVELS,
10 " Cast Steel Axes,
4 " " " Hilling Hoes,
6 " Medium Sized Grindstones,
3 " No. 9 Plows,
5 " No. 11 "
4 " No. 60 "
1 " No. 2 Two horse Livingston Plows,
1200 " Plow Points, Landsides and Bolts,
200 pounds Horse Shoes.
All kinds of Plantation and Bar Iron, at
SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO'S
North State Iron and Brass Works.
March 8, 1865. 266—tf

Office Chief Quartermaster C. S. A.,
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
RALEIGH, Feb. 27th, 1865.

ALL CONTRACTORS WITH MAJOR W. W. PIERCE for Leather and shoes will, without delay, send to this office any they may have on hand, marked to the undersigned.

H. R. HOOPER,
264—tf. Maj. and Chief Q. M.

Office Chief Quartermaster, C. S. A.,
DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Raleigh, Feb. 23, 1865.

CONTRACTORS WITH MAJOR W. W. PEIRCE, WHO do not report in person at this office within twenty days, and make a full and accurate statement of their contracts as required by circular of the 8d inst., will be reported (together with a l detailed and light duty men working with them) for duty in the field, and suits will be immediately brought on their bonds.

H. R. HOOPER,
261—tf. Major and Chief Q. M.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.
Price per hundred 75 00.
" " doz. 10 00
" " single copy. 1 00
BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

Post Quarter Master's Office, C. S. A.,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 4th, 1865.

PARTIES HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST THIS DEPARTment are requested to forward them without delay through the Agents contracting the indebtedness, in order that certified accounts may be given for the same.

W. E. PEIRCE,
Capt. and A. Q. M.
March 6. 258—d6t.
Confederate and Standard copy 6t.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Associ tion in Charlotte. North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D.,
REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE: For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

The Magnolia Weekly Home Journal.

THE PROPRIETORS HAVE ENLARGED AND IMproved their Home Journal. It comprises eight pages, containing 32 columns, in new type, devoted to the encouragement and dissemination of Southern Literature, embracing Romance and Biography, Poetry and Music. A special services of the leading established writers of the South have been secured. No effort or expenses spared to give brilliancy and interest to the paper. Published weekly at Ten Dollars a year. Address

PROPRIETORS OF THE MAGNOLIA.
Richmond, Va.
January 31, 1865. 240 -tf.

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, House wives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes, we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is repectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN, & CO.,
Jan 18—228 tf. Richmond, Va.

50 BOXES CAROLINA BELLE SNUFF FOR sale. KINSEY & WARE.
Raleigh Dec. 22, 1864. 209—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE THE NAME of Col. GEORGE C. MOSES, of Wayne County, as a candidate for Colonel of the Regiment of Home Guards to be formed near this city.
March 4, 1865. 267—6t

MILITARY DIRECTORY.

FIELD OFFICERS, OF NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENTS.

	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	H A Brown,	J N Harrell,	L C Latham,
2			J T Scales,
3	S D Thurston,	W M Parsly,	W T Ennett,
4	E A Osborne,		
5	J W Lea,	W J Hill,	
6	R F Webb,	S McD Tate,	R W York,
7	W L Davidson,	J McL Turner,	J G Harris,
8	J M Whitson,	W A Barrier,	A J Rogers,
9	W H Cheek,	W H H Cowles,	
10	S D Pool,	H T Guion,	Sparrow & Kelly
11	W J Martin,		
12	H E Coleman,	W S Davis,	R W Alston,
13	J H Hyman,	H A Rogers,	E B Withers,
14	R T Bennett,	W A Johnston,	J H Lambeth,
15	W H Yarboro,	G W Hammond,	
16	W A Stowe	A S Cloud,	
17	W F Martin,	T H Sharpe,	L J Johnson,
18	J D Barry,	J W McGill,	T J Wooten,
19	W P Roberts,		
20	T F Toon,		D J Devane,
1		W S Rankin,	
22	T S Galloway,	W S Mitchell,	Lee Russell,
23			
24	W J Clarke,	J L Harris,	T D Love
25	H M Rutledge,		M N Love,
26	Jno R Lane,		T J Adams,
27	A Gilmer, Jr.,	G F Whitefield,	J C Webb,
28	S D Lowe,		S N Stowe,
29	W B Creasman,	B S Profitt,	
30	F M Parker,		
81		C W Knight,	
32	D G Cowand,	H G Lewis,	
33	R V Cowan	J H Saunders,	J A Weston,
34	W L J Lowrance,	G T Gordan,	
35	J T Johnson,	S B Taylor,	R E Petty,
36	W Lamb,	J D Taylor,	J M Stevenson,
37		W G Morris,	J L Bost.
38	Jno Ashford,	G W Flowers,	J T Wilson,
39	D Coleman,	F A Reynolds,	
40	J J Hedrick,		W A Holland,
41	J A Baker,	R Moore.	
42	J E Brown,	C W Bradshaw,	T J Brown,
43	T S Kenar,		
44	T C Singeltary,	T L Hargrove,	C M Stedman,
45	J R Winston,		
46	W L Saunders,	A C McAllister,	N McK McNeil,
47		W C Lankford,	
48	S H Walkup,	A A Hill,	
49	L M McAfee.	J T Davis,	C Q Petty,
50	G Wortham,	J C Vanhook,	H J Ryals,
51	H McKethan,	C B Hobson,	J R McDonald,
52	M A Parke,		
58		J T Morehead,	
54	K M Murchison,	A Ellis,	
55	J R Connally,	A H Belo,	
56	P F Faison,	G G Luke,	J W Graham,
57		H C Jones,	J A Craige,
58	J B Palmer,		T J Doolin,
59	D D Ferrebee,	E Cantwell,	J M Mayo,
60	W M Hardy.		J T Weaver,
61		W S Devane,	E Mallett,
62		G W Clayton.	P G McDowell,
63		S B Evans,	J H McNeil,
64		W N Garrett,	T P Jones,
65	G N Folk,	A H Baird,	J J Sparn,
66	J H Nethercutt,	C G Wright,	D L Davis,
67	J N Whitford,	R W Wharton,	E Whitford,
68	J W Hinton,	E C Yellowly,	W B Sanderlin,
69	G Tait,	J L Henry,	I A Harris.

The first Battalion Sharp Shooters is commanded by Captain R. E. Wilson; First Battalion Heavy Artillery, by Maj, Alexander McRae; Second Battalion N. C. T, (Infantry) by Maj. J. M. Hancock; Third Battalion Light Artillery, by Maj. J. W. Moore; Thirteenth Battalion Light Artillery, by Lieut Colonel J. R. Starr.

THOMAS' LEGION.—Col., W. H. Thomas, Lieut. Colonel, J. R. Love; Maj., W. W. Stringfield; Thomas' Legion, Lieut. Colonel., J. A. McKarney.

BRIGADE N. C. JUNIOR RESERVES.

No.	COLONELS.	LIEUT. COLONELS.	MAJORS.
1	F. S. Armistead.	C. W. Broadfoot.	W. McK. Clark.
2	J. H. Anderson.	W. F. Beasley.	N. A. Gregory.
3	J. W. Hinsdale,	W. F. French.	A. A. Billington.
1	Bat.		D. T. Millard.

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any, if there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY
161—tf. Commissioner

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La., Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keves, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assist. Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General Col L B Northrop, of S C., Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D., Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., hief Clerk.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 30 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday.
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
Feb.			1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
Mar			1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
Apr.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
May		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
Jun.				1	2	3	
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday.	1865.
July								1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	
	30	31						
Aug			1	2	3	4	5	
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
	27	28	29	30	31			
Sept						1	2	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Oct.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	
	29	30	31					
Nov				1	2	3	4	
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
	26	27	28	29	30			
Dec.						1	2	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
	31							

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE
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GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Auditor.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Washington C. Kerr, of Mecklenburg, State Geologist
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Major William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quarter Master.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

COUNCIL OF STATE.

A G Foster, Randolph; J R Hargrave, Anson; P H Winston, jr, Bertie; A T Davidson, Macon; Wm. Eaton, jr., Warren; Chas. E. Shober, Guilford; Nich. L. Williams, Yadkin.

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THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
THURSDAY MORNING, - MARCH 9, 1865

WE HAVE HAD reports of all sorts of an advance by the enemy upon Kinston, for some days. But up to late in the day yesterday we had received nothing which we deemed sufficiently reliable to warrant troubling the public with it, and we now have no official account of the situation down there. We however, were shown by a friend a letter from that quarter last evening, from which we make the following extracts for the information of the public. The letter is dated the 6th inst., and says:

"The enemy are at Wise's Forke, five miles below Kinston reported to be 15000 strong. Col. Whitford has been fighting them all day. We think ——— will be able to repulse them."

Whether it has been settled yet who is to be victorious there we are not advised. If not decided before yesterday the heavy rains may have suspended operations for a time. But however that may be, we trust that there is no cause to fear the result But of the nature and extent of our means of defence there it would not be prudent to speak just now.

LATEST FROM KINSTON.

The following dispatch was received late last evening. It is not official but believed to be true. Indeed we have reason to think that it will not only be confirmed, but we hope to be able to add further very pleasant news from that quarter soon:

KINSTON, March 8th, 1865.

GOV. VANCE:—Gen. Bragg has been fighting the enemy very successfully to-day. Now 3 o'clock p. m., we have fifteen hundred prisoners and have killed a great many.

WE TOOK OCCASION a few days ago to call attention to the extraordinary report of General Preston, Superintendent of Conscription. We see in the Richmond papers of the 4th instant, that Hon. Josiah Turner of this State, offered a series of resolutions in the House of Representatives a few days ago, which take very much the same view of that report, that we took. That North Carolina has furnished more conscripts to the Confederate service than any other State, as asserted by that report, we have no doubt is true; but it is to the subterfuge of a merely "supposed" greater number of "*quasi* volunteers," to which Gen. Preston resorts, in order to save the reputation of certain "pet" States that we most seriously object in the report. For we venture that if all "supposing" be discarded, and a resort be had to the muster rolls of volunteers, the number furnished by North Carolina, will be found to be as large in proportion to her population as that of any other State, and we would not be surprised if larger than from some of Gen. Preston's "pet" States.

Whenever Gen. Preston and Mr. Mills of S. C., will lay aside their system of "supposing" and come to the records and show that this is not the case, and that South Carolina, Virginia, &c., have furnished a sufficient surplus of volunteers to make up for their deficiency in conscripts, we will agree that the report does North Carolina justice, and not till then. And such showing we are sure they never can make. North Carolina has done her full duty during this contest, as she will continue to do. And had some of her other neighbors been as careful to do theirs, as they have been to adopt suppositions and subterfuges to cover up their short comings, by casting aspersions on North Carolina, we would not to day be in the straightened condition in which we are. The whole truth of the matter evidently is, that in North Carolina after more than the full measure of volunteers had been furnished, the conscription has been enforced with a degree of "rigor" with which it has been hardly anywhere else.

We append the resolutions. After a discussion on them, participated in by Messrs. Turner of N. C., and Miles of S. C., they were on the motion of Mr. Chrisman of Kentucky, laid on the table by the following vote—yeas 56, nays 7,—those voting in the negative being all North Carolinians:

MR. TURNER'S RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the report of Gen. John Preston, superintendent of conscription, shows laxity and culpable neglect in the execution of the conscript law.

Resolved, That neither Congress nor the country looks to Gen Pillow for a faithful execution of the laws, any failure, delay, or partiality in their execution, must rest upon the President, and not on Gen. Pillow.

Resolved, That Gen. Preston is in error as to the number of conscripts furnished by the State of North Carolina, as well as in the numbers of his so-called *quasi* volunteers.

ORGANIZED.—The 2d Regiment of Home Guard was organized on yesterday, at Camp Mangum, by the election of J. Masten, of Forsythe, Colonel: Firman Dowd, of Wake, Lieut. Colonel, and Samuel Patterson, of Orange, Major.

At a later hour, the 1st Regiment of Home Guard was also organized by the election of W. F. Greene, of Franklin, Colonel; D. C. Clark, of Halifax, Lt. Colonel, and Joseph Jenkins, of Nash, Major.

WE LEARN that the following staff have been assigned to the Home Guard Regiments lately organized near this city:

First Regiment.—Capt. W. T. Plummer, Quarter Master; Junius Ballard, Commissary.

Second Regiment.—Capt. Joseph Heildersheimer, Quarter Master, and Capt. G. W. Wheeler, Commissary.

We clip the following items from the Richmond *Sentinel* of the 4th inst., the latest datest we have from that quarter except our telegraphic reports:

There is no news from any quarter. The heavy rains and mud keep the armies below Richmond very quiet.

ROGER A. PRYOR, ESQ.

The above named gentleman returned to this city yesterday.

Information has been received at the Navy Department, Washington, of the capture of the blockade runners Will-o'-the-Wisp and the schooner Pet and Anne Sophia.

Three thousand exchanged prisoners arrived in Richmond yesterday. The Federal boats have returned for another load. The Federal authorities seem to be carrying on the exchange in earnest.

WE SEE THAT the subject of negro conscription is again on the tapis in the Confederate States Senate. What are the precise provisions of the bill now under consideration, or whether it is the one that was defeated a short time since, now resurrected, we are not prepared to say.

We think it probable that it will pass this time, and the country be afflicted with the mischief to flow from its frightening off many more slaves into the Yankee service. But we shall see. We notice that Senator Hunter after opposing the measure by his voice, declares that he will vote for it by reason of the instructions of the Legislature of his State. Our own Gov. Graham has raised his warning voice against it.

WE WOULD CALL the attention of the public, and particularly those interested, to the following General Order from the Adjutant General's office:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Adjutant General's Office,
Raleigh, March 7th, 1865.

General Orders, }
No. 5. }

I. The Medical Examining Boards appointed by General Orders No. 3, will examine all persons claiming exemption from duty in the Guard for Home Defence, on account of mental or physical disability, including those who are exempted by Medical Boards from duty in the Confederate army and those who hold certificates of exemption, either of former State Boards, or cetificates approved by the Surgeon General and Adjutant General.

Immediately after the Board has completed its examination in a county, it will furnish the commanding officer of the Home Guard of said County the Surgeon General, and Adjutant General each with a complete list of the persons examined, having noted opposite the name of each their action in his case.

Upon receiving this list, the commanding officer of the Guard for home defence will assign to their appropriate Companies, all such persons as may not have been wholly exempt from duty by the Board; and furnish a list of the names to the Captains of their several Companies.

Those falling into the 1st Class to be sent at once to their Companies, if then in the field.

II. The following act of the General Assembly of North Carolina is published for the information of all concerned.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That all persons discharged from the service of the Confederate States army on account of physical disability, shall be exempt from Home Guard duty until said persons shall be examined by a State examining board.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 3rd day of February A. D. 1865.

By order of Gov. VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

THE RAID FROM THE VALLEY.

The Charlottesville *Chronicle* of Thursday has the following in regard to the raid upon Staunton, &c., of which we have been hearing for several days:

Information has been received here that a large force of Yankee cavalry—estimated from six to twelve thousand—were seven miles below Harrisonburg at six o'clock yesterday morning. There is no doubt of the main fact—the *numbers* are more questionable. Whether they are directing their steps towards this place, or whether towards Lynchburg, or whether it is a reconnoisance merely, we have no means of knowing.

We also learn that another creditable report is, that another force of the enemy's cavalry have crossed from Front Royal (we suppose at Chester Gap,) and are making in this direction.

If they find the roads as bad as our wood wagons, they will find it hard work to get to Charlottesville.

LATER.—It was believed last night from the failure of telegraphic communication with Staunton that the enemy has reached that place.

The Lynchburg Republican of Friday says on the same subject:

There is no very definite information from the Valley beyond the fact that the enemy occupied Staunton on Wednesday evening about 6 o'clock, our forces having previously evacuated the town.—There was no fighting of consequence. The most of the public property had been previously removed to a place of safety, and the enemy captured very little of value.

From the best information we can get the Yankee force does not exceed six thousand, four thousand cavalry and two thousand mounted infantry.—They are reported to be under the command of General Custer, and have ten pieces of artillery.—It is believed, however, that an infantry force, numbering from six to eight thousand, is also advancing up the Valley, for the purpose of co-operating with their cavalry.

The belief in well informed military circles is that the objective points of the advance is Lynchburg, and we think no unnecessary uneasiness may be felt that the enemy will occupy this city. We have heard that very high military authorities declare that we will be defended at all hazards. Nevtheless the active aid of every man may be required to defend it successfully should its capture be attempted, and an efficient oaganization of every arms-bearing man in the community should at once be perfected.

There were also reports yesterday that a heavy force of Yankee cavalry had reached Warrenton, in Fauquier county, and were advancing on Gordonsville. This force is reported at four thousand.—We are not advised whether this statement is correct or not, but deem it highly probable.

The muddy state of the roads will seriously intefere with the enemy's advance movements from whatever direction they come, and in the meantime, due preparation will be made to give them a fitting reception.

PETERSBURG SAFE, AND TO BE DEFENDED TO THE LAST.—Rumors of the evacuation of Petersburg have been rife in our community for several days past. We are gratified to know that they are utterly unfounded. Indeed, we have late and positive information, direct from a general officer, high in command in the army of Northern Virginia, that military affairs around Petersburg are in the most promising condition, and that there is every reason to believe that the city will be held indefinitely.

Through the same undoubted source we learn that Gen. Lee is now at his headquarters, near that city, and that he never was in finer spirits. The country may look with some degree of confidenee for a most decided change in the general military situation before the lapse of many days.—*Tobacco Plant.*

ANOTHER "RAID" ATTEMPTED.—We learn that a large number of soldiers collected together in our streets Sunday night for the purpose of making "raids" on suen buildings in town as were supposed to contain goods and wares suited to their taste. But the town police, assisted by the infantry sent up from the garrison, very soon brought to an end all their schemes. Some slight resistance was made, several persons damaged and some running done, but 35 or 40 of the disturbers of the peace, (two or three officers among them,) were arrested and sent to the Guard House. We suppose they will be held to a proper accountability.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

HORRORS OF THE EVACUATION OF CHARLESTON.

From the Charleston Courier, Feb. 20.

The terrible scenes through which this community has passed since our last issue can only be conceived by those who witnessed the dreadful reality. The saddest part of all is the loss of life which occurred between eight and nine o'clock Saturday morning, from an accidental explosion of powder and the blowing up of the Northeastern railroad depot. About one hundred and fifty persons—including men, women, and children—were either instantly killed or perished in the flames, and about two hundred wounded. Of the immense destruction of property no estimate can be formed, but it will amount to several millions.

Early Saturday morning, before the retirement of Gen. Hardee's troops, every building, warehouse or shed, stored with cotton, was fired by a guard detailed for the purpose. The engines were brought out; but with the small force at the disposal of the fire department, very little else could be done than to keep the surrounding buildings from igniting. On the western side of the city the conflagration raged with great fury. On the wharf of the Savannah railroad depot several hundred bales of cotton were awaiting shipment on the blockade runners; also several thousand bushels of rough rice. On Lucas street, leading to the depot, was a shed containing twelve hundred bales of cotton, which, together with several other sheds and buildings filled with cotton, belonging to private parties, fell a prey to the flames. Lucas' mill, containing some 30 thousand bushels of rice, and Mr. R. T. Walker's warehouse at the foot of Broad street filled with commissary stores, were also destroyed.

Shortly after eight o'clock occurred the terrible explosion at the Northeastern railroad. The explosion was tremendous, and shook the whole city.

It appears, from all accounts, that this dreadful catastrophe was caused from the careless handling of powder by some boys, taking handfuls and throwing it into the fire at the depot. In doing this they unwittingly laid a train to the apartment in which it was stored. The spectacle which followed was horrible. In an instant the whole building was enveloped in smoke and flames. The cries of the wounded, the inability of the spectators to render assistance to those rolling and perishing in the fire, all rendered it a scene of indescribable terror. The flames spread with great rapidity communicating to the adjoining buildings, including the fine large residence of Dr. Seaman Dess, on the northeast corner of Chapel and Alexander streets, all of which were destroyed. The buildings on the opposite side of the street were soon enveloped in flames, and the fire now became unmanageable.

All the buildings embraced in the area of four squares on Chapel, Alexander, Washington and Charlotte streets to Calhoun st, with few exceptions, were destroyed. About ten o'clock fire broke out in the large four story brick building of Madam DuRee, at the northeast corner of East Bay and Laurens street. This, with the adjoining building on the northeast corner of Minority street, were all burned. Another fire broke out about eleven o'clock in a range of buildings on the west side of Meeting street, next to the court house. Five buildings were burned, the walls only were left standing.—The alarm of fire on Saturday night, in Ward four, was caused by the burning of the inside of a millinery establishment on King street.

In addition to the above fires the new bridge from the city to James Island was set on fire, and was still burning on Sunday night.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GUNBOAT.

The burning and blowing up of the iron-clads Palmetto State, Chicora and Charleston was a magnificent spectacle. The Palmetto State was the first to explode, and was followed by the Chicora about nine o'clock, and the Charleston about eleven a. m. The latter it is stated, had twenty tons of gunpowder on board. Pieces of the iron plates, red hot fell on the wharves and set them on fire. By the active exertions of Superintenden Thomas Turner the gas works were saved.

The explosions were terrific. Tremendous clouds of smoke went up forming beautiful wreaths A full Palmetto tree, with its leaves and stems, was noticed by many observers. As the last wreath of smoke disappeared the full form of the rattle snake in the centre was remarked by many as it gradually faded away.

From the Richmond Whig.

FROM CHARLESTON.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE YANKEE OCCUPATION.

A correspondent gives the following particulars of the Yankee occupation of Charleston and the condition of the city when evacuated by our troops:

COTTON BURNED.

The military authorities at Charleston had strenuously endeavored to rake all the cotton in the city together at the yard adjoining the Wilmington depot, where, as I have already said, it was fired at daybreak.

THE EXPLOSION.

A dreadful calamity occurred at the Wilmington depot, in which a quantity of commissary stores had been left, and which a motly crowd of poor people—men, women and children—were appropriating. While the depot was crowded by these pillagers, a quantity of powder in it was ignited in an unaccountable way, blowing the building to pieces, killing and wounding a large number.—Some of the citizens with whom I have conversed estimated the number at two or three hundred, which, possibly, is exagerated. The Wilmington depot is in the upper part of the city, and General Gillmore's visit was so brief, hardly an hour in duration, that I had no opportunity to visit the scene of disaster. It was this explosion that we had witnessed at Bull's Bay.

TALKS WITH REBEL DESERTERS.

I descended from the Cot and engaged in conversation with three deserters—all Irish—one of whom had no further capacity for snuffing the battle afar off, owing to the fact, that he had enriched the soil of Virginia with the largest and most ornamental portion of his nose at the battle of Chancellorsville. the spokesman of the party was a deserter from the Palmetto State, one of the Rebel iron-clads in Charleston harbor. The fleet, consisting of the Chicora, four guns, the Palmetto State, four guns, and the Charleston, six guns, was run a short distance up Ashley river, and there destroyed, early in the morning. One deserter said that if our fleet had attempted to run past the forts it would have been pretty well warmed, in which I am disposed to believe he is correct. He was decidedly of the opinion that Beauregard was just the man for Sherman, provided the former had enough troops, which condition he did consider present in the situation.

BEAUREGARD AND SHERMAN.

This party, and all with whom I subsequently conversed, asserted that beyond doubt Sherman was in Columbia, and running a career terrifying to contemplate, such as smashing railroads, capturing trains, burning villages, and marching an incredible number of miles each day in an incredible number of directions. Beaureguard, the report run, had evacuated Charleston for the purpose of concentrating to give Sherman battle, and it was the impression that one of the greatest battles of the war would be fought somewhere in South Carolina, provided Sherman did not retrace his steps. These men had heard nothing of reinforcements arriving from Lee's army, and they were of the opinion that by the time Hardee and Beaureguard concentrated, Sherman would have his hands full.

CONCEALED COTTON AND TOBACCO.

I singled out, in the crowd on the pier, a man whom, I judged from dress and appearance, to have not much in common with the poor people around him. Catching my eye, he approached and asked for a New York paper. I was unable to give him one, but probably furnished all the information he desired when I gave, in answer to further inquiry, the price of cotton. He informed me that he had secreted in his store and dwelling house, about two hundred bales of cotton and over seventyfive thousand dollars' worth of tobacco. This, to use his own expression, he had "squatted" from time to time, in anticipation of the event that had just occurred that morning. Two or three stragglers attempted to burn his cotton half an hour before our troops reached the quay, but were frightened off without accomplishing their object. He said there was a considerable quantity of cotton and tobacco secreted in the city, which had been so well hidden that the officials knew nothing of it, and other lots had escaped through bribery. No doubt a good deal of both staples will come to light.

A DEAD CITY.

I walked down the pier into the streets, and glanced up and down them, my time being too brief event for a hurried stroll. The interior streets like those on the quay, are dead. Charleston is the deadest Southern city I have ever seen since the rebellion commenced. Savannah is a Paris beside it. Debris from shells lies in the streets where it fell. Every scar where a fragment had struck is as visible as the day on which it was made. The lower third of the city was an infected district. No one dared sleep there, and even when the guns at Morris Island were silent, men walked with accelerated gait and their ears pricked. The damage to Atlanta from shells is inconsiderable beside that to Charleston.

Before leaving, the enemy fired several arsenals, workshops and storehouses, and probably some twenty or thirty houses in all have been or will be destroyed. The fires have all gone down at the moment I close this letter, save in one place, and there it is growing smaller fast.

THE NEGROES AT PORT ROYAL.

A correspondent gives the following account of the recent influx of negroes at Port Royal, and their condition and sufferings:

Negroes continue to come into the lines at Port Royal in large numbers. Some days, from one hundred to one hundred and thirty cross the pontoon bridges now connecting Beaufort Island with the main land. Recruiting agents are plenty, and they employ a great many runners. Among them are several colored men, who have made from $1,200 or $3,000 each during the past six weeks in this business.

Labor will be plenty and cheap here next season, and the cotton planters (all Yankees) are improving their opportunity. The poor people, coming in such numbers, and most of them without anything in the world except the bundle each one takes on his head, are suffering very much, and a great many have died from actual want of care and clothing sufficient during the unusually cold weather of the past two months. A large quantity of clothing has just arrived, but more doubtless will be needed.

THE YANKEE PLAN OF THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN IN THE SOUTH WEST.

A correspondent of the *Times*, writing from Vicksburg, says of the spring campaign laid out by the Yankees in the South West:

THE EXPEDITION.

As you have publicly announced the fact that an expedition (a portion of which is made up of the Sixteenth Corps, Gen. A. J. Smith, and a division of cavalry from the Army of the Cumberland,) is on foot, the object of which is to penetrate the cotton States of the Gulf and place in Federal possession the cities of Mobile, Montgomery and Selma, Ala. I do not deem it unwise or indiscreet to transmit you some details of the object of the expedition and its progress thus far.

I arrived at Paducah from Nashville on Friday noon, just in time to meet the fleet, and with it went to Cairo the same day. Here it took twenty-four hours to coal. The fast boats of the fleet arrived at Memphis on Sunday afternoon, but owing to the bad time made by slow steamers, and to the fact that two boats got aground, we did not leave that city until yeaterday morning

The whole fleet has arrived at this place, but one painful accident having occurred since it left Cairo—an ambulance, containing three soldiers, who were whiling away their time at cards, was blown overboard, and the three soldiers were drowned; they belonged to the 89th Indiana, and were lost near Memphis.

The destination of the fleet, when it left Eastport, was New Orleans. Here the men were to disembark and proceed to a place near Mobile, called Pascagoula, and join Canby's army in the investment of the city of Mobile. A rumor now prevails that the latter city has been evacuated, and we are now waiting for the confirmation or contradiction of that report. If Mobile is evacuated, it is not improbable that this command may move by land directly east from this city, and join Gen. Gordon Granger's forces, with the object of striking at Selma.

There is a large amount of work to be performed this Spring in Gen. Canby's department, but it is the intention of the Generals commanding to move rapidly and strike with stunning force.

I.—THE CAPTURE OF MOBILE.

The first and foremost of the objects of this expedition is the national possession of Mobile. Either the capture of, or the evacuation of this city, is all the same to us, except if we capture it we will get several thousand prisoners and a large amount of ordnance. If the place is not evacuated, there are two divisions of troops there, two thirds of whom have never been in action, numbering in all betwen four and five thousand men, under the command of Gen. Dobner H. Maury, a dapper little fellow much smaller in stature than Wheeler, or Van Dorn.

There are five general officers there, including Gen. Chalmers, who commanded Forrest's cavalry on our right during the battle of Nashville, and who has just arrived at Mobile.

II.—THE CAPTURE OF CAHAWBA, SELMA, AND MONTGOMERY, ALA., AND COLUMBUS, GA.

The next movement will be towards Selma and Montgomery, Ala., both of which are situated on the Alabama river. The Alabama river is formed by the junction of the Tallapoosa and Coosa rivers, about ten miles above Montgomery. The Tallapoosa takes its rising in Paulding county Ga., about 250 miles from its mouth, and is navigable between 40 and 50 miles for small steamers. The Coosa rises in Georgia, also, is 350 miles in length, and navigable for small boats 175 miles from its junction with the Tallapoosa. The Alabama river is a very crooked stream, but is navigable, at all seasons of the year for the largest boats, except in times of great drought. The country through which it runs is exceedingly rich, occupied by extensive cotton plantations, and large tracts of valuable timber.

Cahawba, on the Alabama river, 236 miles from Mobile, was before the war fast becoming a prominent town, and was a palace of considerable trade. Its prominence just now arises from the fact that there are several thousand Federal prisoners caged there in a starving condition.

Selma, on the same river, is 252 miles from Mobile, is situated in a populous and fertile region, and does a tremendous manufacturing business for the Southern Confederacy. There are several founderies, an establishment for the manufacture of small arms, a horse-shoe mill, a shot and shell works, and two or three shoddy manufactories.—This was, next to Atlanta and Augusta, Georgia, the most important manufacturing town in the Cotton States. The terminus of the Tennessee and Alabama railroad is at Selma. Before the war its population was well up to 3,000, which has been doubled since the existence of the rebellion. Selma will probably be the last ditch in Alabama.

Columbia, Ga., on the State line, is situated upon the Apalachicola river, and by rail is about 80 miles from Montgomery. It is due east from the latter named place, and across the country is but sixty miles. Montgomery once in our possession, the fate of Columbus may be easily predicted. Columbus has always been a place of more or less river and railroad importance. Vast quantities of shot and shell have been manufactured here during the war, while half of the brass cannon used by the enemy have been cast in its founderies. Columbus contains a population of nearly six thousand people, half of whom are Northern mechanics.

There are thousands of loyal people scattered about in the state of Alabama. We hold Stevenson, Huntsville, Florence and Decatur, in the north. Let us get possession of Mobile, Selma and Montgomery, in the South, and Alabama will be as thoroughly wrenched from the enemy as Tennessee is, and Mississippi will be left out in the cold, with no one to heed her forlorn situation.

III.—TO CLEAN OUT HOOD'S ARMY.

The above caption would seem to indicate that one of the objects of the new campaign is to clean out Hood's army. Really, the organization of the rebel army of Tennessee, lately known as Hood's army, has ceased to exist. Strictly reliable reports state that General Frank Cheatham's corps, numbering six thousand men, and Stephen D. Lee's corps, numbering five thousand, and Buford's and Hume's divisions of Forrest's cavalry, four thousand men, have been sent east to join Hardee in his operations against Sherman. This fact was known by General Thomas two weeks ago. All deserters, many of whom are Tennesseans, from Cheatham's corps, agree in the confirmation of this report. This leaves in this section Alexander Stuart's corps, numbering about five thousand men and Roddy's and Chalmer's cavalry divisions of about the same strength—all under the command of Gen. Richard Taylor. Stewart's corps has left the Mississippi, and is moving towards Selma, Ala. The cavalry, with the exception of one brigade about a thousand strong, under Colonel Jesse Forrest, have already arrived at Selma and Montgomery. Col. Forrest has been left to roam at large through Northern Missippi and Northern Alabama. A Federal brigade, two thousand strong under General Knipe, which will leave Nashville at the latter end of the month, will attend to Mr. Forrest, however.

If the enemy evacuate Mobile, and escape with his garrison to Selma, he will no doubt be joined at that place by Taylor's forces, and what militia may be at present under arms in Central and Southern Alabama. If so, he will have an army of 16,000 veterans and 6,000 militia—22,000 in all. It is not necessary to add that we can outnumber him in men and material, and it is possible—it is really probable—that a general engagement of a sanguinary nature may take place in Central and Southern Alabama. Time will settle this speculation.

THE REBEL TRANS-MISSISSIPPI ARMY.

If everything works well, Kirby Smith's army will be attended to before next summer. This will require two expeditions—one up the Red River and one up the Rio Grande. All of the munitions of war, in fact everything but food for this army, is carried up the Rio Grande by European vessels, while Texas and Eastern Louisiana furnish the bread and meat. Kirby Smith has not got a very large army, and can easily be cleaned out, when a sufficient force of Federal troops are ready to get to work about the matter *right*.

THE SENATE VOTE.

The Confederate States Senate, as has been stated, defeated a proposition providing for the employment of colored troops, by one majority. The vote stood eleven to ten.

Those who voted against the measure were the two Senators from Virginia, Messrs. Hunter and Caperton, one Senator from North Carolina, Mr. Graham, the two Senators from South Carolina, Messrs. Barnwell and Orr, one from Georgia, Mr. Johnson, the two from Florida, Messrs. Maxwell and Baker, one from Texas, Mr. Wigfall, one from Arkansas, Mr. Garland, and one from Missouri, Mr Johnson.

Those who favored the measure were Mr. Walker, of Alabama, Messrs. Brown and Watson, of Mississippi, Mr Semmes, of La., Mr. Oldham, of Texas, Messrs. Henry and Haynes, of Tennessee, Messrs. Burnett and Simms, of Ky., and Mr. Vest, of Mo.

The five remaining Senators were sent from the city.

It will be seen that the Atlantic States votes were all against the measure, the Gulf States all for it, Texas and Missouri equally divided, Arkansas against it, and Tennessee and Kentucky for it.

The bill passed by the House of Representatives is still before the Senate. Its fate and that of the whole policy is dependent on the action of the Virginia Legislature in instructing its Senators. It is understood that resolutions for the purpose are pending and will pass; but precious hours are being consumed in debate!—*Sentinel*, 25.

Senator Dortch was absent from his seat when the foregoing vote was taken, having been called home on account of sickness in his family. Had he been present he would have voted for the measure.—*Journal.*

RAID ON LIGHT BOATS.—The New York *Herald* has the following dispatch from Washington:

On Saturday night last, a party of rebels, numbering about one hundred and fifty, under command of Lieutenant Taylor Wood, of the rebel navy, and nephew of Jeff. Davis, left the Ycomico river in sloops and small boats, bound on a raid to Smith's island, with the design of destroying the light boats. The gunboat Yankee and several other of our boats were informed of their movements, and at once started in pursuit of them. It may be, as our gunboats were last night shelling the woods in the vicinity of Smith's Point light, on the western shore, that the rebel gang had returned to that point and had escaped to the main land. Wood's is the same party who captured the Satellite and the Reliance.

WE HAVE NO definite news as to Sherman's movement or whereabouts yet. The following is the statement of the Fayetteville *Telegraph* of the 7th inst., on that head:

THE SITUATION.—The situation has not materially changed since our last. We have some information relative to movements of troops, &c., that it would not be proper to publish. A master mind is now at work here, and whatever can be accomplished by genius and energy will be done.

RETURNED.—Mr. S. E. Linton, agent for the Salisbury Gas Company, who was captured by the Yankees while on business in Columbia for the Company, has returned. His escape from them was difficult, and imposed upon him a risk of life, with severe privations and trials. He was in the woods and swamps for a number of days on very short rations, and returned pretty badly "used up."—*Watchman.*

New Advertisements.

Surgeon General's Office,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 8th, 1865.

THE HOME GUARD BOARDS WILL IMMEDIATELY proceed to visit the different counties of their respective Districts for the purpose of examining all persons claiming exemption on account of physical disability.

The Board for the First District will first convene at Jackson, that for the Second District at Enfield, that for the Third at Goldsboro', that for the Fourth at Fayetteville; that for the Fifth at Raleigh, that for the Sixth at Greensboro, that for the Seventh at Lexington, that for the Eighth at Charlotte, that for the Ninth at Morganton, that for the Tenth at Asheville. Instructions from this office will be forwarded to these points.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General N. C.

March 9. 271—d1w,
All State papers requested to copy 1w.